

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1882

NUMBER 36

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.  
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Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 5, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
GEORGE THORNE RILEY,  
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## TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leave Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at (Barra junction) at 7:45 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:15 a. m., Baracena 2:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Barra Rio) 12 m., Cachoeira (8 Paulo branch) 1:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m., Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Baracena 8:32 a. m., Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4 m. and Rio 7:12 p. m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Serriaria Oeste de Minas (8 João (11 Key) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Resende e Aires line at Barra; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Linha Express: Upward, leave Rio 7:15 a. m., arriving at Barra 10:20 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:58 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapucaia, and Macaé branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 6:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive, from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. 10:30 p. m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:55, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cachoeira except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapucaia. Returning, the trains leave Sapucaia at 3:30 and Cachoeira at 5:30, 6:10, 7:40, 8:45, 10, and 11:55 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:35, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (San Anna) 8:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:32. Cadeiro (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 4:50 and Macuco 5:15 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:00, Cadeiro 7:00 and Nova Friburgo 9:50 a. m., arriving at Niterói 12:30 p. m. A special (summer) train leaves São Anna at 3:00 p. m. on Saturdays, arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8:25, and returning leaves Nova Friburgo at 5 a. m., on Mondays arriving at São Anna at 9:45. A ferry boat runs between Rio and São Anna, connecting with trains.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trajipe-Mank at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 48, and floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Paço No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37 Rua do General Camará.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
CABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos.

## Business Announcements.

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May 1st, 1882.

W. Hensley.

Manager.

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No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Rio de Janeiro.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet  
the French packet of the 15th, and Royal  
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a  
other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian  
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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of  
publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67, Rua do  
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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.  
Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1859.  
Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS-PAPEL AGENCY,  
New Haven, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The remaining numbers for the  
present year will be sent gratis to all new subscribers for  
1859.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH. 1852.

SOME days since an important treasury official, Counselor João José do Rosario, was officially charged with a responsible mission to Europe. This step leads the *Globo* to conclude that the real purpose of the government is to place another foreign loan. The necessities of the national treasury and the present condition of the government's finances certainly warrant this conclusion. There are good reasons for believing that the government has determined the impossibility of placing an internal loan on anything like favorable conditions. It is naturally desired to place a low interest-bearing loan if possible, and this certainly can not be done here without a greater sacrifice than the government is prepared to make. Whether better terms can be made abroad remains to be determined. The sudden general effort to organize a Brazilian propaganda in Europe, in which the diplomatic agents of the government are taking no inconsiderable part, certainly looks suspicious. Then take the novel departure of the *Diário Oficial* in printing a section in French, filled with fulsome praise of the government and sugar-coated expositions of its acts and the financial and economical condition of the country, and we have another reason for the conclusion that the treasury is behind the movement. It is clear that a new loan must and will be placed at no distant day. Whether the terms are favorable or not depends largely upon the amount of dust thrown into the eyes of foreign investors. More is now known of Brazil than before, and if to this we add the fact that Brazil has been upon the market just a little too frequently of late years for a nation of her standing and condition, we shall probably find a reason why many capitalists will hesitate before making further advances. They will naturally ask why it is that such a nation is compelled to resort so largely to loans in times of profound peace. They will naturally ask when the end is to come, for such a state of things can not go on indefinitely. And, too, they will ask why it is that some of these glowing promises about material development and prosperity to be secured through the aid of former loans, are not yet realized. A nation's grandeur and prosperity can not dwell always in the future; there must come some day either a realization or a sorrowful failure. A new loan will evidently be placed, and without any serious difficulty; but it will inevitably result in the loss of some faith in the credit

and promises of the country. It must be remembered that the public debt of Brazil is now sufficiently large to make her every step an object of watchful interest and study. The time for sugar-coating has gone by, and foreign investors will begin to calculate results and economies and extravagances in administration just as closely and far more judiciously than any future cabinet can do.

WE note with pleasure that a sample of wheat has been recently exhibited at the hall of the Associação Commercial by Messrs. Guilherme and Frederico Clausen, which was grown by them at Theresopolis. The grains are well developed and produce a good quality of flour. It will be impossible, perhaps, to produce the finest qualities of white wheat in Brazil, because these require a very different climate than can be found in the country, but it was long since demonstrated in Minas Geraes, Paraná and Santa Catharina that an excellent quality of this cereal can be grown here which will produce an excellent quality of flour. The production of the whitest qualities of flour is neither necessary nor desirable, as the darker qualities are generally considered to be the best food. In the wheat-producing regions of northwestern United States, the red and amber varieties are almost universally used by the farmers, in some cases because they prefer the darker bread, in others because the white wheat brings the best price and is therefore sold. Whatever may be the distinctive grade of the wheat grown in Brazil, it is sufficient to know that it will produce a good quality of bread and will make the people less dependent upon importation for their food. In this sense the new industry should receive the heartiest encouragement. If wheat can be grown within fifty miles of this capital, as has now been demonstrated by the Messrs. Clausen, we see no reason why it should not become a profitable product. Its production requires little capital, and is therefore specially adapted to the small plantations. It will be necessary to renew the seed every two or three years, but this is only a slight obstacle in itself, and one which could be modified in a measure by carrying out some system of seed exchange between the different provinces and localities of the empire. Even in wheat-growing countries, such as the Mississippi basin, it has been found advantageous to frequently exchange seed between different soils and different localities, and this is done by the farmers themselves. Here the exchange will be more difficult and will be attended with some expense, but if the general and provincial governments will remove all their taxes and customs charges upon the article it is probable that the expense will be so slight as to produce little or no hindrance to the industry. Wheat-growing in Brazil may never reach such an importance as to supply an article of export, but it has no insignificant field before it in supplying local consumption. Ten millions of people can consume a great deal of bread in the course of a year, and if the demand can all be met within the empire it means just so much money kept at home and just so much money made by local producers. The effort is certainly worth making.

WE learn through the *Fluminense* of Niteroi, that the prospects of having a real Gothic church at Petropolis are growing brighter and brighter every day. This will be welcome news to the fortunate inhabitants of our pretty little summer capital. The possession of an architectural work of this character, something to remind one of noted places and edifices of old Europe, is a matter for hearty congratulation. Like

all other great works of art, a masterpiece of architecture is a priceless possession, an unfailing source of pleasure, an inexhaustible mine of refining influences and ennobling sentiments. It is a poem graven in stone; a song set up in notes of carbonate of lime. To have one of these masterpieces set up in our midst, therefore, is an event of national importance, a cause for widespread national rejoicings. It is true that the *gauchos* of Rio Grande or the *seringueiros* of the Amazon may never feast their eyes on this noble work of art, but yet its invisible influence will surely go out to them and steadily lift them into a higher and more aesthetic state of existence. The erection of a church edifice worthy of Brazil's summer capital has long been an object of serious thought and ardent desire, and has more than once occupied the attention of the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro. Some time ago the Princess Imperial brought with her from Europe the designs of a Gothic cathedral which she had seen and admired. These were exhibited to the provincial authorities with the expressed desire of the Princess that they should be adopted for the new edifice. Reduced copies of these designs were made and presented to the board of public works, where they were intelligently altered and modified according to custom, and then archived. The designs were then forgotten. A short time since inquiries were made by the Conde d'Eu in regard to the execution of these designs, when it was found that they had disappeared, and nothing was known of them by the government. The originals were again brought forward, and placed before the provincial authorities. Opposition was made that a work of this character could not be carried out in Brazil because of a lack of skilled workmen and suitable building material, and the matter was dropped once more. The present government of the province, however, has taken up the question anew, and with a determination, we are happy to say, to carry it through. The original designs have been placed in the hands of the distinguished architect Caminhoa, who has been entrusted with the important task of reducing them to suit the ground. The architect will not confine himself to an exact reproduction of the original, but will modify the design to suit the site and the semi-Gothic taste of the day. The work is full of brilliant opportunities, and we feel confident that Architect Caminhoa will prove himself fully equal to all requirements. The happy combinations achieved heretofore through the grafting of the classic styles upon the mediæval Portuguese, and the brilliant modifications realized in the pure classic styles, such as the imposition of a modern church spire upon a Greek temple, all lead to the certain conclusion that the proposed alterations in the Gothic designs for the Petropolis church will result in something unparalleled in the way of architecture. The completed work will be awaited with keen interest.

## A TEST CASE

A novel and highly interesting case has recently been initiated at Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, in which an African named Thomaz Manoel Dias has undertaken to secure his liberty by an appeal to the courts. The circumstances of the case are exceptional and it can not therefore be considered a fair test of a native African's right to freedom through a violation of the anti-slave trade act of 1831. It will fairly test, however, the effectiveness of Brazilian laws and courts to work the release of men illegally enslaved, and will therefore be watched with keen interest. In the action brought against his present master, Luiz Vicente Torres, the slave Thomaz proposes to prove the following points:

- 1st.—That he is a native of the *presidio* of Angola, Africa, a Portuguese possession, of which the capital is S. Paulo de Loanda;
- 2nd.—That he is the son of Manoel Antonio Dias, a Portuguese subject;
- 3rd.—That he was baptized by Padre Garcia Cardoso dos Santos, a nephew of the Portuguese commandant of the *presidio*;
- 4th.—That he is married to Dona Marcelle, of whom he had one son named Manoel;
- 5th.—That he was a merchant residing a day's journey from the *presidio*;
- 6th.—That some thirty odd years ago, on leaving his residence to attend to his business affairs, he was captured and carried to this empire, as a slave, arriving in this city (Campos) as such and at the same time at which the Emperor arrived here;
- 7th.—That he was sold in Campos to Antonio de Campos by Miguel José Ferreira Condeiro, the former being represented by Vicente Ribeiro de Campos;
- 8th.—That he was afterwards sold by Antonio de Campos to Luiz Vicente Torres;
- 9th.—That, some time after his arrival in Campos, he wrote to his correspondent in the city of Loanda, Lieut. Manoel Guimarães, telling him of the state of slavery to which he had been reduced, to the end that his family might provide for his redemption;
- 10th.—That, in effect, his family remitted twelve Africans for this purpose, of whom the carrier was Manoel Mendes, the master of the bark in which they were brought;
- 11.—That these Africans arrived at Campos when he, Thomaz, had already been sold to Luiz Vicente Torres by Antonio de Campos, who received them, indemnifying himself from their value without having granted him redemption and without delivering to him the excess of this value;
- 12.—Finally, that in spite of the laws repealing the traffic in slaves of November 7th, 1831, and September 4th, 1850, and of his, Thomaz, being a merchant and free in his own country, and having been brought to this country, together with those sent here by his family for his redemption, a long time after the aforesaid laws, they had all been violently reduced to a state of slavery.

The case is and should be perfectly clear. If these statements be true, and they are clearly and explicitly made, the African Thomaz is not only entitled to his freedom, but to heavy damages. Aside from the main questions involved in the enslavement of men, this case is characterized by several special features which add to the enormity of the crime committed. In the first place, Thomaz was a Portuguese subject both by birth and residence. He was engaged in an occupation which is encouraged and honored among all Christian people—that of the merchant. He was captured and introduced into Brazil as a slave after the act of 1831, and presumably after that of 1850. He then bought his freedom, the price for which was accepted, which freedom, however was withheld. The whole transaction was one infamous crime from beginning to end, and is characterized by greed and treachery without parallel.

If the slave Thomaz can prove a single one of these points, the courts of Brazil should not only grant him instant freedom, but they should offer him every reparation that it is possible to make. Thirty years of illegal slavery are not to be cancelled by a mere letter of freedom. We shall await the result of this action with a keen interest, for it will determine in a measure how much of justice and retribution a Brazilian court is prepared to give in cases of this character.

## A JUDICIAL SLAVE SALE.

The sale of slaves which took place at Valença on the 14th instant, if we may draw our conclusions from the advertisement in the *Journal do Commercio*, must have been an interesting sight, and enough to make the hearts of a civilized people of the nineteenth century throb with pride. This sale, it is essential to know, was held under the orders and supervision of a court of justice, the names of whose officers were attached to the official advertisement of sale. It is also essential to know that Valença is the great slave mart of the province of Rio de Janeiro, where such

scenes as this are too common to excite comment, and where all such dangerous heresy as abolition is utterly unknown. The slave dealers and courts of this place are strangers to the "sentiment" which has actuated the abolition movement here and elsewhere, and they are ignorant therefore both of the horror which such scenes excite in some, and of the placid satisfaction given to others. With them it is a matter of hard, unsentimental business in which there enters no more feeling than in the sale of a mule or a hog. There is precious little emancipation rhetoric and platitudes at Valença, and still less intention, apparently, of yielding one jot or tittle of their infamous traffic to the demands of a purer and more humane civilization.

The sale in question comprised one lot of one hundred and twenty-five slaves and thirty-one free children of slave mothers (*ingenuos*). This lot comprised men, women and children of all classes and conditions, from the decrepit old African of 88 years down to a child of three months in its mother's arms—and the latter was valued at twice the sum placed upon the former. The official valuations began at \$5 for the old African of 88 years and ran all the way up to 1,500\$ for able-bodied men. There were several slaves in the list of only 12 years, who were infants in their mothers' arms at the adoption of the emancipation act of 1871, and it is noteworthy that they were all valued at a high figure. As far as the valuations are concerned, it is evident that early abolition does not enter into the calculations of the Valença slave-dealers.

In looking over the advertisement, a great many strange features are found which are worthy of record, especially by those who are accustomed to look upon Brazilian slavery as one of the mildest and most humane specimens of the institution extant. The first thing which attracts the eye is the enumeration of several aged negroes—six in all—whose valuation is fixed at 500\$ each. Then there are others valued at 10\$ each, others at 20\$, and so on up to 100\$ according to their age or physical condition. The total valuation of twelve of them is only 120\$, or the petty average of 10\$. The placing of these poor old creatures upon the slave block, to be knocked down to some hyena-hearted speculator at the price of a whip to quicken their tottering steps into a few more menial services ere death shall mercifully take them away from this christian world, is a specimen of mildness and humanity which it is well worth remembering.

Another characteristic feature of the list, and it is common to nearly all advertisements of this character, is the unblushing announcement of Africans for sale who were brought into the country since the anti-slave trade act of 1831, and who are therefore illegally held in slavery. We have referred to this so many times that there is no need for further argument. In this lot we find three native Africans of 49 years, two of 50 years, three of 51 years and six of 53 years—fourteen in all. We include those of the age of 53 years among those brought in since 1831, as we might also three of 55 years and others still older, because the presumption is that they were introduced since that date. Slave-traders were not at all likely to steal babes and helpless children for profitable transportation across the Atlantic to Brazil. Without a doubt not less than twenty in this lot of 125 slaves, or sixteen per cent., were brought into Brazil since the traffic was forbidden and all such slaves were declared free. If we include the children of these illegally enslaved Africans in our calculations, as in strict justice should be done, we can not avoid the conclusion that from thirty to forty per cent. of these poor wretches

are illegally enslaved, and are justly entitled to their freedom and to heavy damages for the injuries which they have suffered. And yet, the yare, not only openly sold in the market, but the transaction is effected under the supervision of Brazilian courts. These are hard facts and unfeeling figures, and they are some of the reasons for this "accursed propaganda" of abolition to which some of our colleagues are now referring in terms of bitter denunciation. The ill-gotten gains and comforts of the enslaver of free men is endangered, so we are asked to forego our denunciation of the infamous crime and our demands for justice for these unhappy creatures! Or, in other words, this infamous crime must be continued, justice must be denied to the wronged, and the protection of the state and of society must be extended to the criminal!

A third feature of this transaction was the open sale of the free children (*ingenuos*) of slave mothers. The transaction, of course, is not effected in these terms, but it amounts to just that and nothing more. The first sales of this character, to which we called attention some two years ago, were unqualified, and differed in no particular from slave sales except in so far as it was understood that the law limited ownership at 21 years. As soon as public attention was called to the scandal, however, the public announcements were amended so that the "services" of these children were offered for sale. In the list before us we find thirty-one of these children offered for sale on these terms, viz.:

Two	of eight years	at	100\$ each;
Two	"	"	80\$ "
One	seven	"	100\$ "
One	"	"	80\$ "
Two	"	"	60\$ each
One	"	"	20\$ "
Two	six	"	60\$ each
Three	five	"	50\$ "
Three	four	"	40\$ "
One	three	"	20\$ "
Four	two	"	20\$ each
One	one	"	20\$ "
Five	six months	"	10\$ each
Two	five	"	10\$ "
One	three	"	10\$ "

#### Thirty children for 1,270\$!

Concerning these transactions there can be no language too strong to fitly characterize them. They are dishonorable and infamous in the highest degree, so much so that even the *Jornal do Commercio*, of the 15th instant, has been aroused into vigorous denunciation. We are glad to acknowledge the stand which the *Jornal* has taken in this matter, late though it be, because it marks an awakened public feeling on the subject, and foreshadows the suppression of the scandalous traffic. The civilized world has been taught to believe, and is now being repeatedly told, that no more children are born into slavery in Brazil—and yet these children are being advertised and sold in the open market!

From the New York Times, of November 12.

#### THROUGH THE TELEPHONE.

THINGS THAT PEOPLE WHO USE THE INSTRUMENT SAY AND DO.

When a man speaks into the telephone for the first time he acts as if his very life depended on the effort. He glues his mouth over the office in the transmitter and hearing the salutation from the other end of the line shuts his eyes and yells at the top of his lungs, "Do you hear me?" The sound waves cannot escape, as every part of the hole is covered, and they are violent enough to make his teeth rattle. Of course the person with whom he is endeavoring to talk cannot make out a word he says. It is all jargon. If there is no one to tell him better the man will redouble his efforts to make himself heard. He will yell until he is black in the face and hoarse as a fog-horn and finally consign the telephone to the equatorial hereafter as a dismal failure and a base imposition on a confiding public. Most people seem to think that because they may be talking at a distance they must shout to render their tones intelligible. When

talking through the telephone, the conversation should be carried on in the ordinary tone of voice. Not only this, but the person speaking should stand not less than three and not more than eight inches from the transmitter. When one covers up the transmitter and hells into the opening like a mad bull, the words at the point where they are received are simply a mass of sounds with no meaning. To speak too low would be an error, but it is one of which no one is guilty. Another thing, people appear to be in a great hurry when talking into a telephone. The words run out as though issuing from a talking-machine, the crank of which is turned by a man whose pay depends on the number of revolutions. The way to speak into a telephone is to talk deliberately, but not slowly to an unnecessary degree, and to articulate clearly every word. It is just as easy to employ good plain English, which everybody can use, as it is to adopt mannerisms and inflections in speech. The telephone must be adjusted to the voice. As voices pitched at all keys are poured into the transmitter the only thing that can be done in ordinary cases is to endeavor to strike a happy medium.

There is an arm lack of the diaphragm against which the sounds are thrown. A thumb-screw enables the arm to be pressed down upon a carbon button which comes in contact with the diaphragm or to be loosened at will. Usually the diaphragm is adjusted to suit the voice of the operator, who is accustomed to talking through the telephone, and thus is made to serve the purpose of every one. The telephone is a delicate instrument, and when put up for private use is generally adjusted to the voice of the person using it. If a person's voice is thin and piping the diaphragm is left loose, so to speak. The sound waves are light, and if the diaphragm were held tightly they would not move it sufficiently to produce the electrical movement. On the other hand, if heavy chest tones are to be thrown into the transmitter, the arm must be screwed up somewhat tightly, otherwise the diaphragm would be made to jingle in its place by the violence of the sounds. It would send out over the line confused noises, and the person speaking would not be able to convey his words or their meaning. Naturally enough, an American, as a rule, is more easily understood, at least through the telephone here, than a foreigner who has acquired the English tongue to a greater or less degree. In the first place, his pronunciation is more familiar. But this is not all. His syllables and sentences are clearer and he takes more naturally, seemingly, to the telephone. The German, on the other hand, is sluggish and guttural in speech, looses in action when his mouth is before the transmitter. He talks as if he were talking against time, and pitches his voice in the key of C. This is a peculiar fact noted by the telephone operators. The German makes bad work of it, but when he leaves the telephone he resumes his wonted calmness and deliberate ways. The greatest trouble with the French and Spanish is the rapidity with which they talk. While their pronunciation may be no more correct than the German's, it is usually more distinct. Dialects are quite difficult to thoroughly comprehend. The facial explanatory movements cannot be seen, and only the plain words fall upon the ear, with nothing in the range of the vision to complete the explanation. The Irishman's brogue is so rounded off that it comes over the wire sharply and plainly. The negro is hard to understand on account of his long-drawn syllables and peculiar pronunciation.

People are very impatient at the telephone, and if they are kept waiting three minutes they will say that it is half an hour. A person thinks nothing of waiting in a business house, the operators say, for 15 or 20 minutes, but if kept at the telephone five minutes they will declare that the thing is of no earthly use. They do not stop to think that people who are called up do not always respond instantly, or that a brief delay is not a trifle of the time that would be taken up in going to the place. When Mr. Brewster Baldwin goes to the telephone he will brook no delay. He savagely turns the crank which rings the bell or drops the annunciator in the central office and demands: "Connect me with Mr. Roderick Rednose." He waits 16 seconds, and in blood-curdling tones cries, "Hello!" The operator, in fear and trembling, replies: "Mr. Rednose does not respond." Mr. Baldwin slams down the receiver and exclaims: "I'd like to know what blasted good the thing is. You can't get anybody when you want to. I'll have the blasted thing taken out." There is a button on one side of the telephone in most general use which must be pressed when the crank is turned for a connection. A thoughtless person will grind the machine until his arm is tired, and curse the instrument until he nearly brings on congestion of the lungs, when it will occur to him that he has not pressed the button. Perhaps he will not think of this at all. In that event he will report to the Superintendent of the line that the telephone will not work and might as well be removed first as last. There is a place for a plug over the top of the instrument. This is called a lightning arrester.

This completes a natural circuit and allows the electrical current to pass over the wires without going through the instrument. It is somewhat unsafe to use a telephone in a thunder-storm, and the plug is for use in such a case. When the plug is in place the bell will ring, but a message cannot be received or sent. It is no uncommon thing for a man to complain that his telephone is out of order when the plug is in. If the receiver is not hung in its place a person cannot be called up. A telephone company usually finds work for half a dozen men or more running around trying to ascertain why people cannot be made to respond to calls. The telephone companies a short time ago adopted a rule to test all the wires in the morning. Consequently the first thing the operators jingle the bells of the subscribers to see if the instruments are in working order. By this means it is hoped to discover any irregularities or defects, and to prevent subscribers from suffering inconveniences. Not all subscribers take the test in the spirit in which it is made. "Hello," came back the gruff reply to the call the other day of a young lady operator. Said she: "This is our daily test." "You are my daily pest," was the reply of the man at the other end; "get out of that." Sometimes subscribers are asked to call up to the central office to see if there is any trouble in calling. A business man down town was rung up a few days ago. "Please give me a call," said the operator. "Certainly," replied the man, "with great pleasure." With that he adjusted his tie, brushed his hair, put on his hat and coat, and started for the telephone office. The operator waited patiently, but received no call, and at last rang up the subscriber. The office boy answered, and when asked to give a call said the man was on his way to the central office. So he was, and in a few minutes came howling into the room.

Many people are deaf in one ear or hard of hearing in both, but either do not know it or are averse to admitting it. A pompous old gentleman, who prided himself on his vigor and preservation, complained that he could not hear through his telephone. The young man who went to correct the defects found it working all right. "Aren't you a little hard of hearing," asked the young man. The suggestion threw the old gentleman into a towering rage. The young man saw that tact was necessary, so he worked around the telephone for half an hour, but changed nothing. The old gentleman tried it at the end of that time and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which it worked. "Now, young man," said he, frigidly, "I trust you are satisfied that the defect was in the instrument and not due to auricular obtuseness on my part." There was a telephone in the office of a bank officer down town. The man was nervous, and spoke in a low voice. He reported that he could not make himself heard. An employee of the telephone company went to his office and talked into the instrument in a voice about seven octaves higher than that of the little nervous man. "What's the use of a telephone," asked the man. "If one must yell so he can be heard half a mile. I want an instrument that I can talk into without being heard by any one else in the bank." There is such a thing as talking a diaphragm out of adjustment. This is the case when a person with a strong voice throws it against a loosely set diaphragm. In some instances, after a transmitter has been talked into for a long time, the increase in the temperature will cause the diaphragm to turn on the side. When that is the case, transmission is stopped, but when the diaphragm cools it will work again. Atoms will sometimes accumulate on the carbon button and render the transmission defective. The main trouble is from the batteries giving out or a fault in the lines. There is no reason why the diaphragm should not always be in order, unless corrosion clogs it. In the receiver the paraffine will, if subject to extreme heat, melt and, running down, stick the diaphragm to the magnet. Then a message cannot be received. Some persons who are forever putting the cart before the horse will try to talk through the receiver and hear through the transmitter. Their words will be conveyed by the receiver, but a reply cannot be received through the transmitter.

The subscriber is not always to blame. There is often a lack of brains in the telephone company's employees. The wires must be grounded at each end of the line to complete the circuit. The "ground wire," as it is called, is usually attached to a gas or water pipe. The lead water-pipe, although usually chosen, is not so good a conductor as the iron gas-pipe, but the difficulty is in the joints. Whichever is chosen must run to the ground. The joints in the water-pipe are soldered and are perfect. The joints of the gas-pipe are put together with red lead to make them air-tight, which offers great resistance to the electric current. A line-man was sent to a place to put in a telephone, and was told to attach the ground wire to the water-pipe. He was absent a long time, and

when he came back he said the telephone for some reason would not operate. The superintendent went down, and discovered that he had connected the ground wire with the facet of the water-cooler. The complaints are generally vigorous, and the standard instructions are: "If you can't fix my telephone at once you may take the thing out." There is nothing that will so excite the irritability of a person, apparently, as the telephone, and the man who can use it and keep an even temper at the same time is a paragon of patience and forbearance. There is a man up town who has a heap of trouble with his instrument, but he never loses his temper. He sends the pulitist letters to the office of the telephone company. He invariably says: "I will esteem it a great favor if you cause my telephone to be put in working order." While other men rave and snarl, and exhaust their vital forces, this man preserves his serenity and looks on the light side of telephone experience. For an invention that is in so general use, the telephone receives an amount of flaming sufficient to make a failure of a device possessing twice its merits. It is not about the instrument that is railed at, but the wires as well. A lot of wires were run over the skylight of a photographer's place. The picture taker stood it as long as he could, and finally went to the telephone company's office. He was red in the face and could no longer contain himself. "Take those those wires," he roared; "they're ruining my business. Every man's picture I've taken for a week looks as if he was in jail."

There are some peculiarities about the telephone service that do not come under the ordinary observation. The letter "S" when sent over the wires sounds like "F." An inquiry came from the upper part of the city to one exchange down town asking if it had a subscriber named Feyer. No such name could be found on the list. By accident the manager discovered that the name was Sever. He paid close attention to the sound of letter "S" afterward, and was surprised to find that it invariably came over the wires "F." In figures 27 can rarely be told from 37. Of the people who use the telephone the stammering man is the most agonizing to the operator or the person with whom he talks. His words sound as if some one had him by the throat and was choking the breath out of him. The syllables come by fits and starts, and as the distorted face of the speaker ran not be seen the mind can not take the meaning from the poor wretch's struggling efforts. When the wires are crossing and half a dozen instruments are opened there is trouble all along the line. The people go talking to one another under the impression they are communicating to the operators in the central office. Their fire is excited, a war of words ensues, and only when the receivers are slammed on the hooks in righteous indignation does it cease. Time was to everybody's relief it is past when amateur vocalists used to howl themselves hoarse and amateur musicians used to blow themselves breathless to show their accomplishments through the telephone to their friends a mile or so away. People have learned to put the telephone to substantial business purposes, and the receivers are hung on the hooks when any inspired genius starts to sing or play into the transmitter.

Of all the dreary monotones, that of the telephone operators in the central offices is the worst. It is "hello" day in and day out. That is the burden of their life. They put the receivers mechanically to their ears when annunciators drop, call out the numbers, and repeat the movement over and over again. Young women are employed almost entirely in the exchanges. Men could not be induced to sit to hours a day in a chair and respond to the call of "hello." When boys start in to learn to be operators they first before they attain proficiency. Women are the only ones who will stick to the work. They are sober and trustworthy, and are contented with the pay they receive. Following out the popular idea which has prevailed, the conclusion would be that their natural curiosity would unfit them for the duties. There is nothing that will cure a woman of this propensity so quickly as to put her in a position where she is obliged to hear, whether she wants to or not. The things that strike the ear pleasantly enough at first soon grow wearisome, and in a few days the dreary monotony begins. Why the word "hello" is the inevitable telephone salutation remains a great mystery. "You wouldn't exclaim 'hey there!' or 'say, you!' would you?" asked the superintendent of the telephone company. "I'd like to know what else you'd say but 'hello.'"

The government of the Dutch East Indies has modified the budget of 1883 by lowering the estimate of the price of coffee to 32c per half-hilo, and at the same time increasing the estimate of the sale of coffee in Holland to 930,000 piculs. The minister defends the proposal of the construction of railways in the Indies, and announces that a fresh convention with the Netherlands Trading Company, for the transport of Indian produce, has already been concluded, and will shortly be submitted to the Chambers.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The slave population of the province of Alagoas on the 30th June last was 29,379, a decrease of 6,745 since the matriculation of 1871-73.

—The directors of the Mauá and Príncipe do Grão-Pará railways have decided upon reduced tariff as soon as the latter is opened to traffic.

—The November receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 10,530,932, against 5,543,340 in the same month of last year.

—The defaulting treasurer of the Bahia post-office has secured release from imprisonment pending examination of his accounts, through a writ of *habeas corpus*.

—The municipal council of Campinas has decided to send abroad, to Europe, United States or India, for 50 alqueires of wheat for distribution among the planters of that municipality.

—The November receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1882	1881
Sugar.....	10,191 bags	10,527 bags
Cotton.....	202,594 sacks	223,656 sacks.

—Through the inability of Councillor João Augusto de Paiva Fleury to serve on the arbitration commission relating to the São Paulo gas dispute, the provincial government has chosen Dr. Manoel Jorge Rodrigues, of Campinas, as its representative.

—A pirate letter from Lage de Mourão, Minas Geraes, says the *Orizânia*, places the coming coffee crop in that locality as one-fourth greater than the crop preceding. This is due, in great part, to the young plantations just beginning to bear.

—An uprising of slaves on the Monte-Christo plantation, Leopoldina colony, Bahia, took place recently, but without serious result. A few shots were fired at the overseer, who succeeded in making his escape. A force of 20 soldiers was sent to repress the disturbance.

—The Associação Commercial of Rio Grande telegraphed to the minister of agriculture on the 10th inst. that the state of the bar off that port continues calamitous. The *Caldron* wanted time for an opportunity to enter, and 14 sailing vessels had also been waiting outside for many days.

—The colonies of Blumenau, Cápar, Itapicuru, and Itajaí, Santa Catharina, are to be connected by telephone. Just how the instrument is to aid the small farmer does not appear, but it is an evidence of advancement and development which can not be neglected. It will be duly announced in the French section of the *Diaris Officiel*.

—The *Correio Paulistano* is informed that the next coffee crop through the interior of São Paulo will not be so abundant as the last crop. The blossoming promised a heavy yield, but this was followed by so severe a drought that a large part of the blossoms withered and fell. The young trees stood the drought best and still promise a good yield.

—The *Diário*, of Bahia, of the 26th ult., says that the new diamond mines of the Rio Parão are proving to be very rich, and have caused the greatest excitement throughout the interior of the province. About 4,000 persons have already gathered at the mines. Possessions are fabulously high, and there is little security for life and property. Several large diamonds have been found.

—With the opening of the new year our vigorous provincial colleague, the *Provincia do Espírito Santo*, of Victoria, proposes to adopt several valuable improvements and to change from a bi-weekly to a daily. The *Provincia* is now only just completing its first year, but it has shown so much of ability and enterprise in that time that its success has been more than assured. The *Provincia* has our warmest congratulations.

—At the conclusion of the works on a new cemetery in a village in the province of Alagoas, a patriotic alderman presented to the municipal council a by-law providing, (1) that all burials outside the cemetery are prohibited; (2) that no burial will be permitted before the expiration of 24 hours after death; and (3) that every infractor of this law shall pay a fine of 20% on the body. It sounds like an old story, but as the average alderman has undergone no change within historic times the illustration will be always a *propheta*.

—We note in the *Ypiranga*, São Paulo, of the 13th inst., that up to that date no contract whatever had been signed for the construction of the projected Ypiranga monument. All that has been done thus far is to order designs, of which only a rough draft of the principal front has been shown. It is true that the corner-stone has been formally laid, and that the works have therefore been inaugurated, but this implies neither the completion of the plans nor the signing of contracts for construction. It will be expected of the architect to adapt his designs to the corner-stone as laid, and they are yet to be submitted to the commission and the provincial government for approval.

—A tax of 100,000 per head is levied in Pará on all cattle exported.

—The village of Albas, Minas Geraes, is suffering from a severe epidemic of small-pox.

—The province of Pará pays the Amazon Navigation Co. two subsidies amounting to 87,000\$ a year.

—The province of Paraná contains 131 public primary schools, 16 subventioned schools, and 25 private schools.

—The province of Pará has authorized an expenditure this year of 280,000\$ on the pavements of the capital.

—Counterfeit nickel coins of two reis have made their appearance in S. José dos Campos, S. Paulo. They are made of hail.

—Pará imposes a tax of 500\$ on every banking house, joint-stock company, or insurance company, whose seat is not within that province.

—Carlos Gomes and Julius Cesar are pensioners upon the taxpayers of Pará to the sum of 25,000\$ for the first, and 36,000\$ for the second.

—The province of Pará appropriates the sum of 1,200\$ to Guilherme L. de Guimarães Peixoto to aid him to study mechanics either abroad, or at Rio de Janeiro.

—The slave population of the province of Sergipe, including the municipality of Haponga, is 26,374 persons, of which 12,868 are males and 13,506 are females.

—When beef is sold at a price over 500 reis per kilo in Pará, the new budget law provides that a tax shall be levied of 8000 on every cow or heifer, and 5000 on every bullcock.

—A defalcation of 20,000\$ has been discovered in the police service of São Paulo a few days since. The ex-commandant of the force, Col. Francisco de Paula Toledo Martins, has disappeared.

—A telephone experiment was made on the Cantagallo railway on the 13th inst. between Campos and Porto Alegre—a distance of 129 kilometers. It is said to have resulted very satisfactorily.

—When a man is arrested in Pará he is required to pay the province a tax of 1\$000 for the privilege. And this is quite independent of what the average policeman expects for his trouble.

—The provincial government of Minas Geraes has called for proposals for the lighting of the capital, Ouro Preto, by electricity. The appropriation for this service is fixed, in the maximum, at 20,000\$ per annum.

—The Santos coffee exporters having insisted on a restitution of the 10 per cent. additional export duty illegally collected some time since, the president of São Paulo has referred their reclamation to the provincial assembly for settlement.

—The Pará budget law for the current year appropriates a total sum of 2,682,020\$243, of which 682,100\$375 goes to public works, 627,150\$000 to public instruction, 383,512\$000 to the police, 230,000\$ for steamship subsidies, and 130,000\$ to the expenses of illuminating the capital with gas.

—According to the report of the ex-president of Espírito Santo, Dr. Inglez de Souza, there will be a deficit in the finances of that province for the current year of not less than 50,000\$. This is due, it is stated, to a falling off in revenue, caused in large part by the decline in prices of coffee. It is probable, however, that the province will make no reduction in expenditures.

—During a quarrel between two boys at Mogi-mirim, São Paulo, on the 12th inst., a 12-year old brother of one of them drew a knife and plunged it into the right side of his lumber's antagonist. Fortunately the wound was slight. The blood-thirsty little fellow was arrested, and is to be transferred to the marine cales where he can indulge his vicious appetite in the service of his country.

—The São Paulo sub-treasury announces that it will receive the called-in 20\$ and 100\$ notes on two days of the week. The exchange will not be made on other days, because of a lack of employees to attend to the business. In the mean time no one wishes to receive the notes, and holders of notes resulting at a distance must await official pleasure for their redemption. The action taken by the treasury officials in re-stricting opportunities for exchange amounts to nothing else than premeditated swindling.

—A young man has been recently rising various towns in the province of São Paulo, and has adopted the strange practice of using a different name in each place. He was conspicuous also for the possession of new treasury notes, which he took considerable pains to exchange. He is now journeying in Minas Geraes where he suddenly returned through the impulsiveness of some Paulista of officials, who suspected him carrying counterfeit money. His real name is said to be Pedro Nunes Maria Tavares, but as he never uses it the good people of Minas will do well to look out for him as the man with bran new money.

—The slave population of the province of Rio Grande do Norte on the 30th June last was 10,182, against 13,808 at the closing of the registry of 1871-73—a decrease from all causes of 3,626. The number of *negumes* in the province is 3,579.

—The province of Pará imposes a tax of 2,000\$ on every house or person selling lottery tickets for drawings outside the province. That is a very wholesome protection of a home industry—always providing the latter is properly suppressed.

—The people of Santos are expecting that something is about to be done for the improvement of their harbor. Since the surveys of Col. Roberts there has been an immense amount of talking and expecting done over these needed improvements.

—The municipal council of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, formally inaugurated a municipal colony near that city on the 25th ult. There was a formal ceremony, a lunch, and a score or so of speeches. It is not stated whether there were any colorists present, or not.

—A brutal murder was committed at Palmares, Pernambuco, on the 4th inst., a man named Anorim being killed by one Antonio José and his wife. The murdered man received eight deep cuts in the head from a heavy knife. The criminals were permitted to escape.

—The mortality returns of the city of Pará for the month of October shows a total number of 126 deaths, of which 103 were Brazilians, 16 foreigners, and 7 slaves. There were 13 deaths from intermittent fevers, 12 from consumption, 4 from yellow fever, and 13 still births.

—A poor Portuguese laborer was found badly injured near the railway station of Lençóis, São Paulo, on the 14th inst. He was suffering great agony when found and was barely able to explain that he had been injured by a countryman who accused him of stealing 200\$. Nothing was done to help the poor fellow from the time he was found in the morning until midday, during which time he died from sheer exhaustion and exposure. It was explained that the police *delgado* was absent; therefore the poor wretch must be exposed to the sun and without medical relief.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The November receipts of the "Macacé e Campos" line were 120,498\$160.

—The Mogiana and other railways of S. Paulo have followed the example of the Paulista line in offering gratuitous passage to colonists.

—The November receipts of the S. Antonio de Paulina railway amounted to 36,554\$320, against 15,955\$255 during the same month of last year.

—The directors of the Pirapetzinga railway have decided a further reduction of 20 per cent. on coffee freight.

—The construction of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, S. Paulo, is going forward rapidly, the track having been laid for an extension of 20 kilometers.

—It is reported that a commission for surveying the route of the D. Pedro I railway will soon be appointed and will set out for the field of operations soon after the beginning of the year.

—The S. Paulo Railway Co. has announced extension tickets from Santos to S. Paulo during the open season. The tickets will be issued at single fare rates, and will be good for three days.

—The *Dorão do Brasil* says that the government has finally resolved to reduce the freight rates on coffee on the D. Pedro II line. The proposed reduction is 20 per cent. Thus far the following reduction have been made: Leopoldina 30 per cent.; Pirapetzinga 20 per cent.; Paulista 30 per cent. according to distance; and the Limoeiro 10 to 20 per cent.

—A special train on the Cantagallo line, for the summer season, will begin running on the 1st prox. for the convenience of people who desire to spend Sundays at Nova Friburgo. The train will leave Santa Anna every Saturday at 3, 20 p. m., and will arrive at Nova Friburgo at 8.13. Returning, the train will leave Nova Friburgo every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arriving at Santa Anna at 9.43.

—In an official dispatch of the 14th inst. the minister of agriculture asks the minister of finance to place at the disposal of the respective sub-treasuries the following amounts voted by the General Assembly for railway construction and operation during the current year: 5,000,000\$ for the "Porto Alegre a Uruguaiana" line; 2,462,500\$ for the "Bahia a S. Francisco" prolongation; 2,559,120\$ for the "Recife a S. Francisco" prolongation; and "Recife a Caruaru" line; 116,225\$760 for the traffic expenses of "Camocim a Sobral" line; 191,772\$448 for the traffic expenses of the "Batuípe" line; and 397,297\$723 for the construction of the Paulo Afonso line.



—The October receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 67,641\$92, and the expenditures to 21,868\$578, leaving a surplus of 42,773\$342.

—The second section of the Pyrahense railway was inaugurated on the 10th inst., making a total extension under traffic of 36 kilometers.

—The amount of guaranteed interest paid by the government to the directors of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway for the first half of the current year amounted to 236,015 2r 11d.

—The expenses of construction on the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation cost the state the sum of 119,233\$344 for October. Payment was authorized by the minister of agriculture on the 20th inst.

—The October receipts of the D. Pedro II railway from all sources, amounted to 1,325,031\$59, and the expenditures to 636,888\$325, leaving a surplus of 688,143\$184.

—The curious conditions and questionable manipulation of the D. Pedro II prolongation contracts by the late Minister Barneque de Macedo have at last resulted in the abandonment of their contract by one firm, Thomas Druelles and Agustinio Adolpho de Souza Guimarães, and in the reported serious embarrassment of several others. It was clear at the time that the majority of these contracts could not be carried out with profit, if not without serious loss. The trick of transferring contracts from the easy sections, on which their estimates were based, to the difficult ones, and without extra allowance, is something which reflects very little credit upon the administration of Barneque de Macedo, and which promised little profit to the contractors.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, December 8

—The government has decided that fresh meat pays no export duty.

—The provincial government proposes to run two lines of railway on the Desrriere system, starting from Carlos Keen station on the Western line, to Exaltacion de la Cruz, and from Ascencag station to Giles.

—The custom house receipts on the gau were \$40,023.18, making since the 1st inst. \$1,355,559.25. During the same month in 1879, the receipts were \$628,921.77; in 1880, \$61,132,321.43; and in 1881, \$61,118,839.59. During the last 11 months the receipts amount to \$15,099,307.26.

—Complaint is made that the Central Argentine railway lacks means of transportation. This is true; and the reason is that while the company is threatened with expropriation the additional capital can not be raised. This company is prepared fully to meet all public demands, if government will liberate them from entangling conditions and leave them free to follow out their policy.

—The Madro puit scheme, which followed in order after Mr. Wadgate's excellent yet abandoned project of the same kind, is still in statu quo and all the transient hopes which were built upon it are cooling, tripping, down one after another, as weeks and months toll on their course and the committee appointed to look into and report upon its merits treat the matter with an indifference which bodes but little good for its ultimate fate.

—The complaints of unusual dullness are general and constant. We know of no department of business in which this is not the case. The turn dealers who supply the camp with stores, and who are usually busy at this season of the year, are now complaining of utter stagnation of trade. In imports generally dry goods, commodities, hardware, iron, coal and lumber, sales are few and far between difficult and unsatisfactory prices. These are the facts of the situation. The causes we will not discuss further than to say the market is over-taxed in all directions.

—Carriage makers have little encouragement from the law, for a tax is put upon every one from \$200 to 5000 m/c per annum, or any fraction of a year. This tax is of course, by so much a motive against their use. A coupe costs \$2000 m/c per annum. If one should buy one, say to-day, he would have to pay \$2000 m/c for its use during the rest of this month or be liable to a fine of \$4000 m/c over and above the \$2000 m/c, otherwise he could not use his carriage. The law charges the same for one day of a year as for the whole. Imagine a purchase made now, and then apply the law.

—The health of the city is not all that could be desired. There is an alarming amount of small-pox about, and the state of the city, so far as cleanliness and hygienic precautions are concerned, is far from what we might desire to see. Dr. Ravson, however, the eminent physician who has recently returned from Europe, has been commissioned by the municipality to inspect all public institutions, such as the prisons, hospitals, slaughter houses, etc., and to report on their condition to the corporation.

—We hear of a trade-mark case which at least appears remarkable. A gentleman registered "Vaseline" the name of a preparation made from petroleum by a certain chemist who adopted and gave that name as his trade-mark, and which he registered in the United States, England, Germany and elsewhere, and in this republic also. A falsification was discovered and a suit therefore followed. The Court decided and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision that said registration was worthless on the ground that "Vaseline" was public property like water, air, etc. Such a decision will not increase confidence in the value of our courts to protect inventors in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and discoveries.

—The following interesting data have been supplied to the committee appointed for the revision of the constitution: There are in the province of Buenos Aires 87,560 families, residing in and occupying 105,938 houses. The total population consists of 528,581 inhabitants, distributed as follows: In the north part 326,112, in the centre 146,148, in the south 52,176, and in the neighborhood of Patagonia 2,151. There are in the province 65,179,662 head of cattle, distributed as follows: horned cattle 4,754,810, horses 2,397,787, sheep 57,838,073, swine 455,134, goats 7,612, ostriches 17,572, asses and mules 8,084. In 1881 there was collected for taxes \$34,834,385 m/c, as follows: contribution direct (real estate tax) 22,300,633; patentes (business licenses) 4,811,250; stamps \$4,720,455 m/c.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—There were no deaths from small-pox on the 16th inst. The first death from yellow fever this season, however, occurred on that day.

—According to the *Folha Nova* grave abuses have occurred in the administration of the immigrants, station which require the serious attention of the government.

—An imperial decree of the 16th inst. authorizes the provincial government of São Paulo to execute the Santos harbor improvements in accordance with the plans and estimates of the late Col. W. Mihor Roberts.

—An imperial decree of the 16th inst. opens an extraordinary credit of 400,000\$ for the minister of empire under the head of "public relief." The credit is destined chiefly for use in assisting the sufferers of small-pox throughout the empire.

—A box of gold containing nearly one hundred copper counters, imitating the pound sterling, was discovered in the custom house on the 19th inst. The box came addressed to an importing house at this city. The inspector ordered the counters to be destroyed.

—A treasury commission appointed to prepare a measure for dividing the public revenues proportionally between the government, provinces and municipalities, met at the treasury on the 20th inst. Nothing was a accomplished beyond deciding to ask the provincial governments for more information.

—Our serious-minded colleague, the *Messenger du Rio*, notes that no provisions have been made in the new city hall for an office for *civil registry*. And why should there be, colleague? The government never intended this law to be enforced—why should the city council make provisions for it?

—The English bank of Rio de Janeiro having petitioned the government for the payment of the 10 per cent. retained on its account of June 30th, 1880, the minister of agriculture replies that the bank must wait until the next legislature votes a credit for that purpose, as the aforesaid account has passed to the debts of "excessive funds." The collection of an account from the government has now become a task far greater than the execution of the most difficult provisions of the contract upon which it is based.

—The Paris correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio*, under date of November 24th, notes that "the propaganda in favor of Brazil has not been discontinued. Three other journals, including *The American Correspondence* of New York, are added to the list. Among the several papers mentioned as engaged in the patriotic work are the following: the *North and Independence* of Rio de Janeiro, the *Export* of Berlin, the *Opinion*, *Messenger Français* and *Corrier International* of Paris, and the *American Correspondence* of New York.

—Another account transferred to "excessive funds" to await the pleasure of some future legislature is that of Maximiano Nollmann for material furnished the Paulo Afonso railway now under construction. The petitioner asks the minister of finance to pay the account from the supplementary credits of this present year, but the minister of agriculture policy tells him to take a back seat and await his turn and a future appropriation. The amount is only 125,028\$675, upon which the government will of course pay no interest.

—The Emperor and Empress have withdrawn to Petropolis for the season.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered calls for tenders for the projected harbor improvements at Fortaleza, Ceará.

—By an official order of the 14th inst. the minister of agriculture placed a credit of 100,000\$ at the disposal of the president of Pernambuco for improvements at the port of Pernambuco.

—A cable dispatch from Montevideo of the 21st inst. states that the observations of the transit of Venus by Dr. Cruls at Punta Arenas resulted successfully. All four contacts were visible.

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the board of health the number of deaths in this city during the first 15 days of December was 500, or an average of 33½ a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of fraction over 37 per thousand. There were 89 deaths from small-pox, 83 from consumption, 30 still births, and 48 remittent and intermittent fevers.

—The reported failure of Antonio Gabrielli, Esq., is a mistake. Mr. Gabrielli transferred his claims to his bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co., for collection to facilitate that operation, a step that he could not have taken had he been a bankrupt. In this connection it is interesting to note that while the transfer has been recognized at the treasury, the minister of agriculture refuses to recognize it. This of course complicates matters still more and adds to the difficulties of liquidation.

—The government has finally been prevailed upon to the fact that the "services" of the free children of slave mothers have become an object of purchase and sale, and that such sales are openly advertised. An inquiry was addressed to the council of state by the minister of agriculture on the 15th inst. asking whether such services can be sold. The inquiry is divided into two parts, one of which refers to *ingenuos* under eight years of age, and the other to those over eight years. This division, probably, forestalls the decision. The principle, however, remains the same, whatever may be the age of the child.

—A compromise arrangement has been finally celebrated between the government and Joseph Hancox, Esq., in regard to the rain-water drainage works of this city. The old contract has been revised and all accounts for works completed up to date have been liquidated. The contractor has consented to accept 700,000\$ for his claims against the government amounting to an aggregate of 700,000\$, and the government has acceded to more favorable terms in the contract for the future. The compromise is one which will not give entire satisfaction to capitalists and contractors at large, and will contribute not a little to unsettle confidence in state contracts. If the claims of Mr. Hancox for 700,000\$ were based on works constructed or services rendered in accordance with the terms of his contract, then every *centimo* of it should be paid. The government has no right whatever to require the acceptance of a smaller amount. The cutting down of accounts from 700,000\$ to 30,000\$ is an operation which it will be difficult to understand.

—Through the carelessness of an engineer, who is charged with playing with lighted matches about the distilling apparatus, a fire broke out in the distillery, brewery and vinegar manufactory of Schumann & Co., Rua do Passero, on the morning of the 14th inst. The flames were transmitted at once to the iron tanks containing over a hundred pipes of spirits of wine, through which means the fire rapidly extended through the whole building. The firemen arrived on the scene soon after the alarm was given, and were kept at work until after midnight. Several adjoining buildings were injured by the flames and water. The total loss is estimated at 200,000\$. The distilling establishment of Schumann & Co. was insured in the Transatlantic Co. of Hamburg for 350,000\$. Seven buildings altogether were covered by an aggregate insurance of 144,000\$ in local companies. The engineer who caused the fire and one fireman were severely injured and were sent to the hospital.

—An employee of the well-known house of Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, succeeded in extracting 12,000\$ from the office on the 19th inst. and in getting away with it. The theft was soon discovered, and the police were sent after the thief. The employee was arrested the same evening and the money was fortunately recovered, 2,000\$ hidden away, and the remainder in the possession of a woman on the Campo d'Acclimação, who had already made her arrangements for a journey. The culprit was dismissed as his employers decline to proceed against him. Aside from the special circumstance of the case which may warrant this course, we are inclined to think that the leniency of business men in cases of this character is radically wrong. Instances of dishonesty on the part of employees are constantly cropping up, and are just as constantly condoned or suppressed. The name of the dishonest employee, who is almost certain to be a profligate, is scrupulously suppressed, and he is turned loose to try his hand on someone else. A little more severity in these cases would probably have a very wholesome effect.

#### RESOURCES OF MEXICO.

The population of Mexico is 10,000,000, and there are 146 cities, 372 towns, 4,486 villages, five missions, 5,689 haciendas, 14,605 ranches, besides 2,248 collections or groups of houses, denominated "congregaciones," "barrios," "rancherías," etc. Value of private real estate, rural, \$775,000,000; value of private real estate in cities, \$2,558,036,000; value of cattle of all kinds belonging to individuals, \$126,000,000; property belonging to the nation, \$340,000,000; total real estate, without including mines, coasts, bays, lakes, rivers, etc., \$3,594,060,000; annual crop of Indian corn, \$112,174,424. Total agricultural products, \$177,451,086; industrial products, \$14,000,000. There are 324 mineral districts, 23 placer and 1684 mines (workable) which produce 2,577,306 cargas (300 pounds to the carga) per annum, the value of which is \$29,713,255; and 102,240 persons are employed in the mining industry. The exports last year amounted to over \$20,000,000; the imports to over \$40,000,000. Mexico is by no means an undeveloped country, though there is immense room for improvement. It is rich in mineral resources, the most valuable of which are probably those of Sonora. Veins of silver, gold and copper are abundant, and lead, tin, iron, plumbago, and coal exist, and are found in greater or less quantities. There are over 5000 silver mines registered, which have been worked more or less; but at present there are comparatively few in operation, and principally on a small scale. No copper veins are being largely worked for lack of cheap transportation, as they are situated from two hundred and fifty miles from the coast. The most important coal deposit in Sonora is anthracite, of fair quality, and has been used with satisfactory results. This, we believe, is the only anthracite coal known on the Pacific coast. The wheat of Sonora is noted for being equal to the best of the Republic, and furnished years ago to California her seed, wheat and flour. It is extensively cultivated, and Sonora alone is able to furnish to one-fourth of the Republic her breadstuffs.

Silver mines have been worked to a profit in Mexico and can yet be, with the guarantees of security and peace, and the protection of the laws of the country. Owing to the revolutions and civil disturbances that have desolated Mexico for years, life and property have been frequently insecure, and all industrial pursuits paralyzed. The culture of sugar cane is being carried on with good success, and promises a rich investment for large capital, the lands along the banks of most of the rivers being admirably adapted to its culture. The rail-road enterprises that have been commenced in Mexico and that will undoubtedly be completed will do more toward the development and prosperity of this beautiful country than has been accomplished in the past century. They will inaugurate a new era of commercial and industrial activity, and will do much to insure peace by opening to the inhabitants new avenues of employment and enterprise, which will render revolutions (heretofore so frequent) less probable. The various consular reports have fully shown the commercial requirements of Mexico, and have furnished much careful and intelligent information as to the manner in which our trade with Mexico can be increased and success fully carried on. In those places where American goods have already been sold the sale can be continued and increased. Where American goods have not been placed the trade needs to be carefully studied, and then pushed steadily. Our watches, arms, etc., are justly more popular and more eagerly sought for than the same articles from Europe. This trade is at our doors, and Mexico can be made one of the richest markets for our productions.

The total value of exports to Mexico last year was \$19,193,000, while we imported \$18,317,000, of which \$9,113,824 were in coin and bullion. —New Orleans Times-Democrat, November 11.

The total receipts of the United States post-office department for the year 1883-4 are estimated at \$50,670,456 and the expenditures at \$46,741,111, leaving an estimated surplus of \$3,929,345. The rate of letter postage will probably be reduced to 2 cents during the present session of Congress.

THREE would seem to be no limit to the progressive growth of the British metropolis; returns just published showing that during the past year no fewer than 26,170 new dwellings were constructed within the police area of the city, which now contains 4,788,675 inhabitants—probably the largest number of human beings ever packed within fifteen miles of a common centre.

By the census of 1881 the following is the population of the ten principal cities in France: Paris, 2,225,910; Lyons, 372,887; Marseilles, 357,530; Bordeaux, 220,995; Lille, 177,943; Toulouse, 136,627; Nantes, 121,865; St. Etienne, 120,121; Rouen, 104,721; Havre, 102,615. The total population of the country, according to the same census, the reports of which have just been made, is 37,672,048.

THE total quantity of cotton manufactured piece goods exported from Great Britain to Brazil during the month of October last was 25,277,100 yards, against 21,304,400 yards in the same month of 1881 and 21,644,200 yards in 1880.

## COFFEE PRODUCTION

The Chicago Tribune says that some idea of the rapid growth of the coffee trade of the world may be obtained from the fact that the total production, which was 675,000,000 pounds in 1859, has now risen to 1,300,000,000 pounds, or nearly doubled. In Europe alone the consumption of coffee is said to have increased 240,000,000 pounds in the single year 1879. As for the producing countries it seems that Brazil now holds the first place, with a total of 560,000,000, against 330,000,000 pounds in 1870. The emancipation of the slaves is, however, expected to lead to a falling off in the crop, unless the Chinamen and coolies imported from Asia should prove unexpectedly well suited for the work of cultivation. Next on the list come the Dutch-Indian possessions, which export about 150,000,000 pounds, the British East Indies, now exporting over 140,000,000, and Venezuela, producing about 100,000,000. On the other hand, the Antilles Islands have long been declining in the scale. Jamaica does not supply half as much coffee as in 1805. Martinique has fallen still more entirely out of the race, and the Reunion coffee, which was once highly esteemed, and is still declared to be of excellent quality, finds no longer any market in Europe, owing to the unfashionable bitterness of its taste.

## GRANULATED SUGAR.

Granulated sugar is an American product of some 30 years, and was first made in Boston. Although always extremely popular in the United States it has only become so in England within a few years. The process of preparing it is by a cylinder of wood or iron, some four feet in diameter, and 15 to 18 feet long, slightly depressed at one end. The inner surface carries small projecting buckets, by which, as the cylinder revolves, the sugar, entering at the upper end, is lifted and poured through the heated interior. The heat is supplied by a small steam-pipe running through the centre, and the position of the buckets is such as gradually to work the sugar through the length of the cylinder, during which it becomes thoroughly dried. A series of sieves receive it afterward which effect the grading.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz., in the city of São Paulo, during the month of November 1882, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Engen.

Lat. 23° 32' 58" S.  
Long. 46° 29' 40" W. (Greenwich).  
Height of barometer 2,993 ft. above mean sea level.  
Do of rain gauge 5.375 in.  
Do of rain gauge 5.375 in.  
Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 27.62 inches at 9 p.m. 27.62 inches.  
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 29.951 inches; at 9 p.m. 29.957 inches.  
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 68.8°; at 9 p.m. 61.9° Fahr.  
Mean of max. temp. in shade, 78.7°; do min. in shade 54.3° Fahr.  
Mean temperature of Grass minimum thermometer, 48.5° Fahr.  
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade, (24th), 91.9° Fahr.  
Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (18th & 19th), 43.0° Fahr.  
Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (16th), 34.0° Fahr.  
Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m. 65.4°; at 9 p.m. 57.2° Fahr.  
Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m. 1.454 in.; at 9 p.m. 1.354 in.  
Total rainfall for the month = 2.35 inches.  
Rain fell on 17 days.  
Maximum fall of rain in one day (17th), 0.64 inch.  
Fog on the mornings of 4 days, and evening of 1 day.  
Dew on the mornings of 13 days and evenings of 15 days.  
Thunder heard, but lightning not seen, on 14th, 24th & 25th.  
Hail on the 25th.  
Lunar halo on the evening of 2nd.

HENRY H. JOYNER,  
M.E.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S.  
Engineer in chief.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (2000), gold 27 d.  
do do do do do 54 45 cents.  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1837  
do of 2000 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 6 50  
Bank rate of exchange on London today. 316  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 785 75 gold  
do do do do do 11 1/2  
do do do do do 11 1/2  
com at \$1.80 per £. stg. 42-37 1/2 cts  
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per £. stg.) in Brazilian  
currency (paper) 2 30  
Value of £ sterling " " 37

## EXCHANGE.

Dec. 15.—The market continued to day unchanged at 21 1/2 bank and at 21 1/2 private paper on London and 446 bank paper on France, small transactions being effected at those rates. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

Dec. 16.—The banks continued drawing at 21 1/2 on London and 446 on Paris, but found very few takers. Private paper remained scarce and was negotiated at 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 on London and at 446 and 446 on France. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

Dec. 17.—This morning, at the opening of the market, a few transactions in bank paper were effected at 21 1/2 but soon after 10 o'clock the banks withdrew that rate and offered to draw at 21 1/2, at which rate, however, no business was reported, and the market remained paralyzed until the close.

Dec. 19.—To-day the banks opened with the rate of 21 1/2, raising it about mid-day to 21 1/2, but very few takers appeared. In private paper business was done at 21 1/2, 21 1/2, 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 on London and 446 and 447 on France. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

Dec. 20.—The native banks raised their rate to 21 1/2 at which the English banks drew on head office, but although the demand for bank paper was very slack, that rate was again withdrawn late in the afternoon. In private paper small transactions were effected at 21 1/2, 21 1/2 and 21 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

Dec. 21.—To-day the New London and Brazilian Bank drawing at the same rate on bankers and at 21 1/2 on head office, and at 10 o'clock the native banks adopted this latter rate officially. Takers, however, continued very scarce, some transactions in bank paper on France were effected at 446 and on Hamburg at 254 and 555. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21 1/2, 21 1/2 and 21 1/2, very few bills offering. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers, 2000 being sold at 118 3/4.

Dec. 22.—To-day the Banco Commercial asked again the rate of 21 1/2 and the English banks drew at 21 1/2 on bankers and at 21 1/2 on head office. Private paper was negotiable in the market at 21 1/2 and in the banks at 21 1/2—21 1/2.

—It should not be forgotten that the following treasury notes have been called in, and will be received without discount up to the 31st inst:

1000 Notes, 4% Estampas  
200 " " " "

—The discount on the 1000 notes of the "4% Estampas" for this month at 60 per cent.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

December 13.  
20 Banco do Commercio and serie. 211 000  
100 Integridade Insurance. 83 000  
150 Nona Permanente Insurance. 38 000  
10 Pastoral Agricola. 42 000  
40 Sorocabana R.R. 110 000  
94 Fery debentures. 80 1/2  
300 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes. 95 1/2  
92 Banco Predial hyp. notes (out. sale). 77 1/2

Dec. 14.  
7,500 National Loan of 1868. 1,380 000  
8 Banco Rural. 283 000  
5 Banco Commercial. 240 000  
60 Integridade Insurance. 83 000  
100 Fery debentures. 80 1/2

December 15.  
50 Banco do Commercio and serie. 211 000  
350 Pastoral Agricola. 42 000  
8 Fidelidade Insurance. 230 000  
25 Persepolis Insurance. 180 000  
40 S. Antonio Pedro R.R. till Dec. 20. 168 000  
100 Economica. 15 000  
22 Macabé e Campos debentures. 92 1/2  
65 Leopoldina debentures. 196 000

Dec. 16.  
10 Banco Industrial. 245 000  
20 Banco do Commercio and serie. 211 000  
60 do do 211 000  
30 do do 181. serie. 220 000  
60 Integridade Insurance. 83 000  
20 Sorocabana R.R. 110 000  
13 Carangola R.R. till Dec. 20. 188 000  
20 Carris Urbanos. 258 000  
90 Santa Antonio de Padua R.R. 125 000  
100 Sorocabana R.R. buyer's option till April 30. 85 000

Dec. 18.  
9 Banco do Brazil. 216 000  
100 do buyer's option till January 30. 290 000  
400 Botanical Garden, for Dec. 31. 170 000  
300 do do 174 000  
14 Garantia Insurance. 190 000  
350 Carris Urbanos. 258 000  
280 do do 258 000  
20 Banco Predial hyp. notes. 75 1/2  
46 do do 77 1/2

Dec. 19.  
17 Banco Rural. 283 000  
65 Banco Commercial. 240 000  
11 Carangola R.R. 188 000  
39 Botanical Garden R.R. 174 000  
84 Carris Urbanos. 258 000  
31 Macabé e Campos debentures. 92 1/2  
15 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes. 95 1/2

Dec. 20.  
14 Leopoldina R.R. 200 000  
30 Botanical Garden R.R. 174 000  
200 do 175 000  
250 Carris Urbanos. 258 000  
200 Sorocabana R.R. seller's option till April 30. 90 000  
217 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes. 95 1/2  
90 Quasamba debentures (outside sale). 208 000

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1882.

## Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th instant. Since then, under the influence of small receipts here and favorable advices from consuming centers, our market has continued very active and sales to the amount of 267,300 bags have been declared, it being supposed that a considerable additional quantity has been sold privately.

On the 19th inst. dealers raised their currency prices 130 to 140 reis per 100 kilos for all grades from superior to Ecochila and the market closed firm at the quotations which we give below.

The sales since the 4th instant have been 267,300 bags, viz:

143,230 bags for United States  
113,300 " Europe  
5,440 " Cape of Good Hope  
2,640 " Elsewhere  
267,300 bags.

and the total sales since the first instant amount to 518,810 bags, viz:

247,340 bags for United States  
234,190 " Europe  
5,440 " Cape of Good Hope  
11,840 " Elsewhere  
518,810 bags.

The clearances have been:

United States.  
Dec. 15. Baltimore Am bk Temple. 8,238  
16 New York Br bk Cyphreus. 30,234  
16 do Br bk Amund. 20,993  
16 New Orleans Nor bk Mod. 8,000  
16 Baltimore Am bk Cienani. 3,678  
16 Mobile Br bk Belle. 3,500  
16 Galveston Br bk Osburgh. 7,350  
21 Baltimore Am bk Tanager. 3,500  
21 Galveston Nor bk Alameda. 8,803  
21 Baltimore Am bk Alameda. 8,803

Europe.  
Dec. 13. Genoa Br bk Nord America. 7,064  
13 Marseille Br bk. 4,502  
13 Trieste Br bk. 1,050  
13 Bordeaux Fr bk Congo. 3,793  
14 Marseille Fr bk. 4,000  
14 Bremen Gr bk Grif. 200  
14 Hamburg Gr bk. 5,190  
14 Antwerp Gr bk. 1,450  
14 Liverpool Fr bk Atlantic. 878  
14 Havre Fr bk. 1,765  
14 Havre Fr bk. 1,765  
16 Liverpool Belg bk Capetown. 1,165  
16 London Belg bk. 7,925  
16 Gibraltar Br bk. 3,500  
18 Hamburg Gr bk Hamburg. 8,190  
20 Havre Br bk. 3,340  
20 Antwerp Br bk. 4,025  
21 Gibraltar Br bk. 4,800

Elsewhere.  
Dec. 13. River Plate Fr bk. 1,348  
20 do Sp bk. 933  
20 Valparaiso Sp bk. 30

Receipts since the first instant have averaged

13,625 bags per day

against 9,585 in Dec. 1881

" 15,063 " 1882

" 9,750 " 1879

" 11,712 " 1878

" 6,522 " 1877

We quote to-day, per 100 kilos:

Washed. 37 1/2—48 1/2  
Superior. A 750—3 050  
Good first. 3 450—3 200  
Regular first. 2 650—2 800  
Ordinary first. 2 450—2 450  
Good second. 1 770—2 040  
Cheapest second. 2 250—2 450  
Capitania. 1 300—1 500

Stock is estimated to-day at 247,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report, on the 14th instant, have been: 8,000 barrels per Cambury from United States, arrived yesterday.

The sales since the same date have been about 16,000 barrels.

Stock in first hands 1 day about 25,000 barrels.

We quote to-day:

Trieste 25 000—28 000  
Richmond 1st 22 000—25 000  
Baltimore 1st 20 000—21 500  
Baltimore 2nd 20 000—21 500  
St. Louis 13 500—16 000  
Cassella 19 000—21 500  
Interior 19 000—21 500  
Canada 20 000—21 500  
Lith 17 500—18 000  
River Plate 15 500—19 500

Market steady.

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals:

16,720 feet for F. J. Parker from Saranah

which had been sold before arrival at about 4500 per dozen.

Market very firm.

White Pine.—Arrivals:

35,725 feet per Cambury from New York

which have been sold at 120 reis per foot.

Market firm.

We quote 120—125 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals.

Market steady.

We quote 27500—29 000 per dozen.

Sweetish Pine.—No arrivals.

Market steady.

We quote 35000—36 000 per dozen.

Kerosene.—Arrivals:

107,775 cases per Cambury from New York.

Market quiet.

We quote to-day 64200—6 3000 per case for S. Deroc's Brl. hant.

Lard.—Arrivals:

2000 kegs per Cambury from Baltimore.

Market quiet.

We quote to-day 520—540 reis per lb. for George.

Rosin.—Arrivals:

150 barrels per Cambury from New York.

Market unchanged at 18000—10 000 per barrel.

Turpentine.—Arrivals:

100 cases per Cambury from New York.

Market firm at 450—560 reis per kilo.

Codfish.—Arrivals:

350 cases per Buenos Ayres from Hamburg.

Market firm.

Retail prices 25000—35000 for tubs and 26000 for cases.

Cocoa.—Arrivals:

145 tons per Sphorollet from New Castle.

1000 " Freya from Cardiff

600 " Aloukha from do

1704 " Magdala from do

all for company's account.

Quotations continue nominal.

Cement.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

We quote:

English 7 000—7 200

German 6 400—6 500

French 7 800—8 000

Hay.—Arrivals:

750 bales per Fustler from Rosario

577 " Regia do

421 " Gaste do

Market firm.

We quote to-day 65-68 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Beans.—Arrivals:

430 bags per Regia from Rosario.

Market firm.

We quote 18000—18500 per bag.

Indian corn.—Arrivals:

2,741 bags per Congo from River Plate

1,000 " Mashkylr do

Market firm.

We quote 58000—58500 per bag.

Butter.—Arrivals:

233 cases per Buenos Ayres from Hamburg

65 " Berlin from Genoa

7 " Mendigo from Southampton.

We quote:

French, in barrels, 14000—14500 per lb

do in tins, 14000—14500

Danish, 14000—14500

Italian, 14000—14500

American, in tins, 8000—8500

do in barrels, 6000—6400

Beer.—Arrivals:

40 barrels per Monum from Liverpool

705 cases and barrels per Buenos Ayres from Hamburg

We quote:

Pils (Hellers & Hell) 7400—7500

Tenon 5 500—6 000

Guinness Stout 7 000—7 400

Danish, Carlsberg 7 000—7 500

German, Carlsberg 7 000—7 500

do Carlsberg 7 000—7 500

do Shipley brand 5 000—6 500

Cosia Klenz

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEC. 14.

Cambury—Gr bk Freya; 659 tons; Klenz; 47 dc coal to Durivier & Co.

DEC. 15.

MARSHALLS—Gr bk Alameda; 208 tons; Bencher 68 dc sundries to Berta Corin & Co.

LONDON—Gr bk Spitzberg; 238 tons; Lianholm; 45 dc salt to Van a Marila Leme & Co.

Near York—Am bk Gambel; 538 tons; Anthony; 18 dc sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

DEC. 16.

SARANAH—Am bk W. W. Parker; 350 tons; Klenz; 60 dc, due to order.

Cambury—Gr bk Alameda; 1737 tons; Donald; 51 dc; coal and rails to Montano Hume & Co.

DEC. 17.

Cambury—Gr bk Alameda; 1737 tons; Donald; 51 dc; coal and rails to Montano Hume & Co.

DEC. 18.

LIVERPOOL—Gr bk Magdala; 1240 tons; Williams; 62 dc; coal to Rio Gas Company.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Gr bk Fustler; 494 tons; Blacker; 0 dc; hay to order.

Gr bk Regia; 319 tons; Harland; 35 dc hay and bran to order.

Gr bk Gambel; 226 tons; Klenz; 48 dc hay to Sanches Hume & Co.

DEC. 19.

PERMANENT—Gr bk Freya; 196 tons; Rodrigues; 30 dc; jerked beef to S. & L. Lima.

DEC. 20.

LONDON—Gr bk Freya; 659 tons; Williams; 35 dc; sundries to A. Moss & Co.

PERMANENT—Gr bk Freya; 259 tons; Riera; 31 dc; jerked beef to S. & L. Lima.

Gr bk Freya; 259 tons; Riera; 31 dc; jerked beef to S. & L. Lima.

DEC. 21.

LONDON—Gr bk Freya; 659 tons; Williams; 35 dc; sundries to A. Moss & Co.

PERMANENT—Gr bk Freya; 259 tons; Riera; 31 dc; jerked beef to S. & L. Lima.

Gr bk Freya; 259 tons; Riera; 31 dc; jerked beef to S. & L. Lima.

DEC.



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LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,  
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AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 100,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,  
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,  
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,  
HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
NEW YORK.

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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:  
RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 100,000

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17-26

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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### TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec 24	Mondego.	Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
Jan. 9	Neva.	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

During the quarantine season in the River Plate the outward  
bound steamers arriving in Rio on the 15th and 20th of every  
month proceed to Santos only; the outward bound steamer  
arriving on the 25th proceeds to Montevideo and Buenos  
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The dates of sailing of the homeward bound steamers  
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month.

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And for cargo to

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No. 6, Praça do Commercio

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

## December Departures:

### To New York:

Lafayette.....	Dec. 5th
Albatross.....	" 10th
Monmouth.....	" 15th
Albatross.....	" 20th
Albatross.....	" 25th
Albatross.....	" 30th

### To Europe:

Calicut.....	Dec. 8th
Blackburn.....	" 13th
Albatross.....	" 18th
Albatross.....	" 23rd

### To the Southern Ports:

Cervantes.....	Dec. 6th
Caracas.....	" 11th
Caracas.....	" 16th
Caracas.....	" 21st

The Coasting Packet, belonging to the same Company  
run in connection with the above-named steamers, leaving RIO  
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The Eames Vacuum Brake is confidently offered as the most  
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and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-  
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued

unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the

publication was still further changed by an increase from

four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the

page. This change not only largely increased the size of the  
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office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that

of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had

well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-  
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a

direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-  
terprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their

relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy

THE NEWS has been successful ever beyond all expec-  
tation.

With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)

the editors felt themselves warranted in calling attention

to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their

policy and management have thus far been received, and in

advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from

their will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its

readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial

questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy

which may have more or less bearing upon any and all

enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat

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